

A New Psyllid From Maui

BY D. L. CRAWFORD

(Presented at the meeting of May 5, 1927)

Hevaheva swezeyi n. sp.

A distinct species of this interesting genus has been found by Mr. O. H. Swezey of the Experiment Station, H. S. P. A. It is like *H. silvestris* Kirk. and *H. monticola* Kirk. in having the forewings partly colored, but the color pattern is very different from both of these, resembling the latter more closely than the other and possibly derived from *H. monticola*.

Size of body, both male and female, very small, less than 1mm. in length, with forewings about 1.4mm. in length. Color of body brown, with head and prothorax usually darker and often a dark spot on mesonotum; thorax and venter clothed with relatively long sparsely scattered hairs, as characteristic of the genus.

Antennae very short, about as long as width of head between eyes. Forewings about three times as long as broad, transparent except on the brown areas; veins slender, with a row of conspicuous setae; membrane clear except the apical one-fifth brown and brown macula on basal cubital vein at tip of claval suture. Some males appear to have clear wings, but this may be due to lack of full development before specimens were killed.

Described from 28 specimens taken at Olinda, Maui, Feb. 10, 1927, on leaves of *Pelea*, by O. H. Swezey.

The nymphs adhere closely to the *Pelea* leaves, resembling small Coccidae superficially. They do not form galls.

Psyllidae of Fiji and Samoa

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(Presented at the meeting of March 3, 1927)

A collection of Psyllidae (Chermidae) from Fiji and Samoa was submitted to me recently for study, by the Bishop Museum. Some of these specimens were collected by E. H. Bryan, Jr., and the remainder by O. H. Swezey and G. P. Wilder.

Another Samoan collection was submitted by P. A. Buxton, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, containing some of the same species and some others in addition, including

several new species. These latter are described in a paper to be published elsewhere and are as follows:

Paurocephala wilderi n. sp.

Tyora buxtoni n. sp.

Megatrioza swezeyi n. sp.

Trioza samoensis n. sp.

The species represented in the Bishop Museum collection are as follows:

***Tyora buxtoni* Crawford**

One specimen of this recently described species was taken by Swezey and Wilder at Tutuila, Samoa, on the Afono trail, September 25, 1923. This species was described in a paper submitted to Dr. P. A. Buxton for publication, based on several specimens collected by him in Samoa. It is closely related to Walker's old *Tyora congrua*, but very distinct, nevertheless.

***Mesohomotoma camphorae* Kuwayama**

(Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. vol. 2, p. 181, 1908.)

A large number of specimens collected in the Lau group of Fiji, on the islands of Namuka, Oneata, Mothe, and at Colo-i-Suva, on Vetu Levu by E. H. Bryan, and two specimens taken by Swezey and Wilder on Samoa are assigned to this species, which was first based on Formosan specimens but appears to be widely distributed in the Pacific. The specimens agree closely with Kuwayama's description of the species, but the food plant is very different, being the milo tree, *Thespesia populnea*, while the Formosan specimens were reported on camphor trees. The milo is more closely related to Hibiscus, which would suggest a possible identity of these insects with Froggatt's species, *M. hibisci*, of Australia, which, however, is not the case, if we may judge from Froggatt's description and illustrations (Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 2, p. 287, 1901.) The Australian species is apparently very closely related, but seems to be different in a few minor characteristics.

Megatrioza asiatica Crawford

(Philippine Journal of Science, vol. 15, p. 197, 1919.)

One specimen from Tutuila, Samoa, taken by Swezey and Wilder, September 6, 1923.

Megatrioza vitiensis (Kirkaldy)

(Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., vol. 1, p. 103, 1907.)

(Crawford, Philippine Journal Science, vol. 15, p. 195, 1919.)

This species, described many years ago by Kirkaldy, has appeared lately in several collections from Pacific Islands. Many specimens were taken by Swezey and Wilder at Tutuila, Samoa, September 7, 1923, on *Eugenia malaccensis*, the usual food plant of the species. It is known to occur also in Fiji (its type locality), Amboina, Penalonga, Singapore, and Ceylon, usually on *Eugenia malaccensis*. The species is apparently widely distributed.

Megatrioza swezeyi Crawford

This species is close to *M. vitiensis* (Kirkaldy) and is represented by two specimens from Samoa (Tutuila and Upolu), and one from Lau, Fiji (Yuvutha island).

Megatrioza bryani n. sp.

This species is very close to *M. asiatica* Crawford, but differs sharply in wing venation, the radial sector being very long and extending nearly to the tip of the wing, while in *M. asiatica* this vein is very short. The new species lacks the conspicuous black spot at base of forewing, characteristic of the older species.

The body is shining black, with long, sparse pubescence on thoracic dorsum. The genitalia of the two species are similar.

Fiji, six specimens taken on Aiwa island, Lau, Fiji, August 31, 1924, by E. H. Bryan, Jr.

Trioza samoensis Crawford

Several specimens of this species were taken by Swezey and Wilder at Pago Pago, Tutuila, Samoa, September 30, 1923.